EXHIBIT Q

1 C57AROSSps UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 4 11 CR 300 (JSR) v. 5 DAVID ROSEN, 6 Defendant. 8 New York, N.Y. May 7, 2012 9 3:45 p.m. 10 Before: 11 HON. JED S. RAKOFF 12 District Judge 13 14 APPEARANCES 15 PREET BHARARA United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York BY: GLEN MCGORTY, ESQ. 17 MICHAEL BOSWORTH, ESQ. Assistant United States Attorneys 18 MORVILLO, ABRAMOWITZ, GRAND, 19 IASON, ANELLO & BOHRER, P.C. Attorneys for Defendant 20 BY: ELKAN ABRAMOWITZ, ESQ. SCOTT MORVILLO, ESQ. 21 ROBERT CRAIG MORVILLO, ESQ. ELLEN MARIE MURPHY, ESQ. 22 23 24

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1	THE COURT: So the first of the remaining objections
2	is that paragraph 37 of the PSR refers to certain acts that
3	William Boyland undertook that the defense says are really not
4	MediSys-related. What is the government's view of that?
5	MR. McGORTY: Your Honor, I believe it specifically
6	and exclusively refers to the \$22,000 in state grants to Urban
7	Strategies, which is line 4 of paragraph 37. And as to that we
8	agree with the defense.
9	THE COURT: All right. So we will ask the Probation
10	Office to correct that. The second one is that the PSR asserts
11	that MediSys received \$400,000 from the funds Carl Kruger
12	awarded to Brooklyn and Jamaica Hospitals, whereas according to
13	the defense, no MediSys-related entity received those funds.
14	What is the government's view of that?
15	MR. McGORTY: The grants were requested, but the
16	defendant is correct; those funds were never ultimately
17	received by MediSys. So we won't object.
18	THE COURT: We will correct that and we will have the
19	Probation Office correct that as well.
20	Any objections to the report from the government?
21	MR. McGORTY: No, your Honor.
22	THE COURT: All right. Let's first turn to the least
23	important part of this sentence, which is the calculation of
24	the guidelines, which I am required to do, regretfully, even

though this is just the latest example of the guidelines'

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government at that point.

totally hollow and bizarre efforts to determine a sentence 1 2 chiefly by reference to the amount of money involved, which surely is not irrelevant, but under the guidelines plays an overwhelming role that is contrary to those elementary notions of justice or even common sense. The guidelines, for example, 5 6 seem to be of the view that if some swindler, such as one that 7 I once prosecuted many years ago, swindles, in that case I'm 8 thinking of, three widows out of every last penny they have been left by their late husbands, but the total amount that he 10 obtains is only a few hundred thousand dollars, he should be 11 given under the quidelines a much lower sentence than someone who commits, say, an accounting fraud that cheats every 12 13 shareholder in a company out of 50 cents but because there are 14 a million shareholders amounts to a much greater loss. This is 15 a morally repugnant view of sentencing that this Court will not 16 give more than the modest efforts it is due. 17 But I am required to calculate the quidelines, and it all turns on the amount involved. The Probation Office says it 18 19 is a total offense level of 36 and a criminal history of 20 category I. There is a secondary issue about abuse of trust, 21 but getting first to the amount involved, the defense says it 22 should be calculated as between \$400,000 and a million. The 23 Probation Office and the government says more than a million. 2.4 So let me hear first from the defense and from the